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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

BARKSDALE, SYDNOR.—From "Geneology of Barksdale Family in America," by Sarah Donelson Hubert: In the beginning of 1700 came ——— Barksdale from England and married ——— Collier, of Virginia. They had two sons, Nathaniel and Collier. My ancestor, Nathaniel, married Mourning Dickerson. Among their sons, Peter married Elizabeth Watlington in 1782. Their daughter, Susan Barksdale, married William Sydnor. Their daughter, Elizabeth Armistead Sydnor, married William Penick, of Virginia.

Now, what I want to know is what part they played in the Colonies, &c., also in the Revolution.

X.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CARD INDEX.

The county of Prince Edward has just installed a card index to its earlier deed books, from 1754 to 1850. Hitherto there has been no general index to Prince Edward deeds before 1850. The work has been done rather exhaustively, and the information so desired and made accessible should be found of great interest in many ways. The deed book everywhere perhaps contains a greater variety of fact than any other specific collection of formal county documents. For instance, in the work recently completed for Prince Edward county, attention was given to the style of record as regards currency, and the surprising fact was established that the phrase "current money of Virginia" was in use to the end of the period under review. Several reasons might be assigned—tradition, political enthusiasm of the party drawing the instrument, the form book at hand, &c. Whatever the explanation, it is of interest to know that "Virginia currency" was a term not seldom used in Prince Edward deeds as late as the year 1850.

The method followed in indexing this century (very nearly) of deeds was one by which as much local information as possible could be taken out and preserved in the card encyclopedia. So far as the records cast light upon Thomas, Richard and Henry, the endeavor has been made to bring it to a focus—as if the cards were a prism to show something of the characteristic in the respective parties now gone to the stars. Prince Edward county, in other words, has now a pretty thorough card index, on which much of its intimate early history lies spread.

The cards used are the standard medium weight, 5x3, punched, white and buff. The buff cards show transfers of personal property, the dis-

inction in color facilitating rapid search. The information—beyond name, book, page, character of instrument and date of record—has been placed on the *From* card, the form of which is as below :

From	Book
	Page
To	Character
Location	Date
[Punched here]	
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY	

In the lower space, above the punch, there appears first *Location*, reference being generally to some stream, but the location is further particularized by stating, whenever given, two or three of the adjoining properties. In the lower left-hand corner is given the acreage—the purchase price standing in the opposite corner. With some judgment and care much may be brought together on a card of this size and arrangement, certainly more than would be possible by any book system not unduly cumbersome. Indeed, these cards are almost abstracts, and, should they survive the original records, would be taken as very adequate substitutes.

The classification of the cards within the name has been strictly by chronological sequence, so that Thomas, William and Henry may be traced orderly by their dealings on assemblage, the results to be had by this simple method are plainly of great interest. Granted that history is of value beyond its satisfaction of curiosity and its guarantee of title, a card index of this character is a very important adjunct in the life of the community.

A. J. MORRISON, Hampden Sidney, Va.

ENGLISH RECORDS IN VIRGINIA.

(From Reports of the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth, Vol. III.)

1672, Oct. 12, to 1673, June 1.—A Journal of James Jenifer, Captain of the *Sandades*, of a voyage from London to Lisbon * * * After this follows a description of the Factories in Portugal. * * * Of English there are about one hundred, whereof 25 are housekeepers, the rest factors and attendants; the most principal whereof are by name as followeth:—* * *

Mr. William Colston, treasurer, * * * Mr. John Pargiter and Mr. William Bird, partners ; * * * Mr. Robert Cock, a decayed but remarkable merchant, in the year 1649 for his kindness to Prince Rupert. * * * A list of those merchants that have gone off with estates since his Majesty's restoration. * * * Mr. William Bird, * * * Mr. Thomas Bird, * * * Mr. William Peachey, Mr. Edward Colson. * * * These one with another are judged to go off worth 100,000 crowns apiece. (p. 26)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS AT TANGIER, 1683.

"An Alphabet of the persons names, first interested by purchase or lease, after his Majesty's possessiō of Tangier, in various houses and tenements."

David Condon, * * Mr. Izard, * * Captain Norwood, * * Margaret Beverley, * * George Mercer.

[The persons whose names are given in these two papers may have been related to the Virginia families of the name. A David Condon lived in York county, Va., in the latter part of the seventeenth century.]

(From Reports of the R. H. M. Commission—Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth, Vol. I.)

1664-5, January 18.—Col. Henry Norwood to Col. Legge. (p. 11)

1664-5, January 18. Tangiers.—Col. Henry Norwood to Col. W. Legge [telling him he dislikes his stay there.] (p. 11)

1667, June 3-15.—Tangiers. Col. Henry Norwood to Col. Will Legge. * * * As it is decreed that the care of Tangier shall no longer be in him, he can truly say that it has do other thing in his fortune than to put him upon soliciting the Exchequer for the recovery of his estate laid out in payment of the garrison here. * * *

1667, December 4.—Tangiers. Col. H. Norwood to Col. Legge.

1668, August 28.—The same to the same. Refers to Lord Middleton's [the new commander] coming and his hope for leave to come home.

There are three other letters from Col. Norwood, dated from Tangier, September —, September 20 and November 10, in this year.

(p. 16)

[Col. Henry Norwood, an officer in the royal army during the Civil Wars, came to Virginia in 1649, but was sent by Berkeley to Charles II in 1650. He was for many years treasurer of the Colony, and, though resident in England, was closely associated with Virginians and Virginia affairs. His account of his voyage to Virginia is well known.]

1682-3, March 18. Virginia.—Thomas, Lord Culpeper, to Lord Dartmouth.

"I shall first take leave to congratulate your new access of honor, so justly due to your merit and services, and then acquaint you that long before the receipt of your letter I had in effect done what you desired," put another in the place of Mr. Welldon as sheriff. Reports the state of the stores and the narrow escape of the powder barrels from explosion by a fire in the adjacent woods, thanks to the desperate valour of the sergeant and soldiers. "I thank God things have succeeded beyond my hopes, and by mine to Mr. Secretary Jenkins you will receive the beginning of a yet more comfortable account I hope to give by the aid of our general court; that is the middle of May. The greatest difficulty I have had hath been to rectify Sir Henry Chicheley's weaknesses, or rather nothingnesses; but his death on the 5th of February last hath eased this place from all future mal-administrations. Tobacco now bears a good price, and will be of tolerable value all next year, if not longer. I shall in April make an example of some plant-cutters now indicted for treason, for terror to others, if their juries find them guilty. The greatest rogue of all was pardoned by Sir Henry on condition to build a useful bridge near his house, for performance thereof his son in law, being one of his Majesty's Council also, and Mr. Beverley were security. The next greatest rogue was let out on bail. I have issued out a proclamation under the seal of the Colony for him to deliver himself up by a day for trial, and am now suing the bail; and Sir Henry pardoned the Lord knows who, all that were in the field without taking a list of them which so embarrasses me that the lot of severity will fall on the least guilty or least malicious." Wishes to return to England for a short time to prepare certain things of great consequence in the future, which cannot be well understood by letter. (p. 80)

[This letter refers to the "plant-cutting" often referred to in this Magazine. Chicheley's "son-in-law" was his stepson Ralph Wormley.]

Petition addressed to Lord Dartmouth as Governor of Tangiers.

"Other petitions are from * * * George Mercer, clerk and school-master." (p. 104)

[George Mercer married the widow of Dr. Robert Spotswood, Governor Alexander Spotswood's mother.]

(December 11, 1688. Lord Culpeper was one of a council of lords, spiritual and temporal, who assembled in London on this date, and, on information of the flight of James II, took temporary charge of the government.) (p. 229)

1774, August 9.—Extracts from a letter of Major McDonald an officer in one of the Virginia Militia regiments to Major Connolly, an officer acting under the Earl of Dunmore at Pittsburg. (Enclosed in a letter from Thomas Walpole to the Earl of Dartmouth of October 27, q. v.)

“On the 2nd instant I and my party attacked the Upper Shawnesse Towns; I destroyed their corn fields, burnt their cabins, took three scalps and made one prisoner; I had two men killed and six wounded. Simon Girty being returned from Wheeling to Pittsburgh gives the following information the 11th August 1774: That he met David Owens and twelve men upon Captina, on their return from attacking the upper Shawnesse Towns, where they had been with Major McDonald, who told him that the day before the pilots (Owens being one) had reached Wackitomika; they came across an Indian coming towards them at whom Owens fired but missed him, then the guides found a horse with some baggage on him. And upon their arrival at Wackitomika, they were informed by a prisoner (afterwards taken) that this Indian was going for bears’ oil at some adjacent encampment.

That they encamped that night and the next morning proceeded on their march when three men (pilots or spies) being forward they heard a kind of noise, like a cough on the path before them which alarming them, they saw an Indian coming up towards them on the road, at whom they fired but missed him, advancing a little further they perceived where the Indians had made blinds on the path side to waylay the party who they expected to be coming against them. After proceeding a little further they were fired upon by a party of Indians by which five white men were wounded and two killed, and one Indian supposed to be a Delaware also killed, but how many Indians was wounded is unknown but they suspected there were some more either killed or wounded.

Leaving 25 men to guard the wounded, they pursued the Indians into the Snakes’ Town, and the advanced party observing an Indian making from the water up the bank, whom they suspected to be in the preceding battle, fired and wounded him, the main body then coming to the opposite side of the river to the said town Joseph Nicholson called over to the Indians and told them that he was one of the six Nations; the Indians reply and asked if he was Simon Girty; Nicholson answered that he was not Simon Girty for that he was at Fort Pitt upon which four of the Indians came over.

Major McDonald then gave it out in orders that no white man should attempt to come near them or molest them. A council then commencing between Major McDonald and these Indians one of his men fired across the river and killed an Indian. The Indians after receiving orders from Major McDonald to bring over two white women they had prisoners, which they promised to obey, were dismissed however more of them returned but one Indian an Onondaga but without the prisoners and him they detained as a prisoner.

They then crossed the river and attacked the Snakes' Town, where they found some Indians on whom they fired, killed one, and one of their own men was wounded, last of all they proceeded on through the several upper towns, destroying them all and all the corn they found standing as likewise between three and four hundred bushels of corn."

(p. 359)

[Angus McDonald is said by family tradition (on what authority is not known) to have been grandson of the Chief of Glengary who fought at Killiecrankie, and himself to have served the Pretender in 1745, escaped from Scotland the next year, spent several years in France with his uncle Aeneas McDonald, came to America about 1750, and settled near Winchester, Va. He served as a captain in the Virginia forces in the French and Indian War, and in 1774 served first as major and afterwards as lieutenant colonel in "Dunmore's War" against the Shawnee Indians. The expedition described was against Indian towns of the Muskingum, and was made in July and August. Col. McDonald died in 1779, leaving three sons and one daughter. Only one of his sons married. This was Angus McDonald, who served in the War of 1812, as lieutenant, 12th Infantry (March, 1812), captain, June 24, 1814, and died in service October 29, 1814. Captain Angus McDonald had, with others (1) Angus W., born February 22, 1799, graduated at West Point, 3d lieutenant artillery, July 17, 1817; 2d lieutenant, 7th Infantry, February 13, 1818; 1st lieutenant, April 1, 1818, resigned January 31, 1819, was a brigadier-general of Virginia Militia, 1840-61; studied law and became a distinguished lawyer; at the outbreak of the Civil War was appointed Colonel, 7th Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., and served until his health gave way; married — Naylor. One account states that he died January, 1865, and another that he died December 1, 1864, at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Claiborne Green, in Richmond, Va. (2) Edward C., said to have been at West Point, but resigned; lived at Hannibal, Mo., until 1849, when he went to California; returned to Virginia in 1861, entered C. S. A., and died January, 1862, aged fifty-nine.

Col. Angus W. McDonald had, with others (1) E. H., Colonel of Virginia militia and Major C. S. A.; (2) Col. Marshall, afterwards United States Fish Commissioner; (3) Angus W., Jr., adjutant, 7th Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A.; (4) Captain Wood, C. S. A., killed during the Seven Days' Battles near Richmond; (5) Harry.

For notice of Col. Angus McDonald and his Indian Campaign see *Dunmore's War* (Wis. Historical Society, 151-155, 395. &c). Major Connelly, the Virginia commander at Fort Dunmore, formerly Fort Pitt, and later Pittsburgh, was later notorious for his attempt to enlist the Indians against the colonists at the beginning of the Revolution.]

1774, August 10, Pittsburgh.—Extract of a letter from Colonel George Croghan (enclosed is a letter of October 27, from Thomas Walpole to

the Earl of Dartmouth): * * * The Six Nations and the Delawares, have given the strongest proofs of their desire for peace and have taken great pains to stop the war now finally carrying on between the Virginians and the Shawnesse, but at the same time they observe that they are greatly surprised that whilst their brother Sir William Johnson (in behalf of their Father the Great King) and myself are talking to them of peace, giving them peace belts and assuring them of the friendly disposition of the King's subjects, that at the same time the great man of Virginia is putting guns into his peoples hands and sending them to destroy their brothers, the Shawnesse and their houses, their corn, &c. * * * (p. 360)

[1775] Virginia.—Despatches from the Earl of Dunmore. Owing to the hostile temper of the people the Governor has judged it proper to remove some gun-powder from a magazine at Williamsbnrg, which step had given great umbrage, and the Mayor demanded restitution thereof. The Governor refused to comply, and to check further violence threatened them with liberating the negroes in case they proceeded to any acts of hostility; he requests a small re-enforcement of troops and a quantity of arms and ammunition, with which, and the assistance of the ships of war he undertakes soon to reduce the factions of the Colony to obedience. In a subsequent letter Lord Dunmore states that he has been advised to shut himself up and make a garrison of his house, as he finds the violence of the people increasing. All the Colony was in a state of anarchy; a party headed by Patrick Henry, a man in desperate circumstances, extorted from the Receiver General 300l., part of the King's revenue under the pretence of indemnifying the people for the loss of the gun-powder.

In a despatch from Lord Dartmouth to Lord Dunmore he states that he had entrusted 3,000 stand of arms and ammunition to proportion to Captain Dodsworth to be delivered to Lord Dunmore.

A battalion of Highlanders is to be raised in the province of North Carolina.

In a further despatch it appears that Lord Dunmore found it necessary to seek refuge on board His Majesty's ship *Trowey* and he says that he cannot entertain the most distant hope of accomodation with the Colonists.

A letter from Lord Dartmouth follows, enclosing the King's license for Lord Dunmore's return to England. (p. 391)

(From Reports of R. H. M. Commission—Manuscripts of Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Derby, Bart.)

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE TO SIR R. KNIGHT.

1662, March 29, The Cockpit.—“I received yours of the 24th of March instant and thanke you for your care in promoting his Majesties service

heere in speaking to Captain Parke to raise a troope for Portugal, butt there was an intention (when I wrote to you) to raise seaven troopes heere and now there is but two to bee raised, and the officers have already received their leavy ; butt seeing Capt. Parke is soe willing to goe I shall bee mindfull of him uppon the next occasion."

[Possibly related to this Virginia family of the name. One of the Virginians, Daniel Parke, Jr., carried the first news of the victory of Blenheim to England.]

(From Reports R. H. M. Commission.—A Manuscript Belonging to Lieutenant-General Lyttleton Annesley.)

DIARY OF THE EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1672, November 24.—* * * Much company at home, to whom I returned as soon as I could, and made Devereux Browne my steward. * * *

[A Dewereux Browne was Burgess for Accomac county, Va., in 1663.]

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY RECORDS.

During the siege of Petersburg, 1864-65, almost all of the records of Prince George county were destroyed or carried off by soldiers of Grant's army. A few volumes have been recovered. The last was an order book (court proceedings) 1714-1720. Following are extracts from it:

1714.—Suit by Nathaniel Harrison, Esq., attorney of John Grove & Co., merchants, of Barbadoes, *vs.* the estate of Francis Clements, who has now withdrawn himself.

Sampson Meredith sheriff of Prince George, 1714.

Suit by Elizabeth Epes, executrix of William Epes, deceased, *vs.* Richard Hamelin.

Suit by John Woodson *vs.* Francis Clements and Lyona his wife administratrix of George Bleighton, deceased.

James Thweatt acknowledged deed to John Cureton, dated April 8th and 9th, 1715.

Suit, Littleberry Epes, plaintiff *vs.* Peter Peterson.

1715.—Major Robert Munford present in court as a justice.

Edmond Irby, Robert Poythress, Gilbert Hay, Roger Taylor, Edward Epes, William Rives, &c., jurymen, 1715.

1715.—William Wynne a witness in a case.

May 10, 1715.—Present: John Hamelin, Randall Platt, Robert Hall, John Peterson, John Hardyman, Robert Munford, and James Thweatt, gentlemen, justices.

James Thweatt acknowledges a deed and his wife Judith consents.

Petition of Rebecca Harrison and Thomas Harrison, executors of William Harrison, deceased.

Suit by Robert Bolling, executor of Robert Bolling, deceased.

July 12, 1715.—Will of Susanna Barton proved by James Niblet and Thomas Bilbro, executors.

On petition of Thomas Harrison his bond for the case, &c., option of the orphans of Roger Drayton, deceased, is released, the estate being delivered to the care of Francis and Peter Poythress, guardians of said orphans.

Sampson Meredith, sheriff of the county. His bond dated July 12, 1715.

Francis Poythress acknowledged deed, dated June 12, 1715, to Peter Grammer.

Robert Hamelin sworn a justice.

July 26, 1715.—Sundry propositions and grievances presented by Mr. William Harrison and others, freeholders.

William Hamelin, County Clerk, presents claim for certifying to the last session of Assembly the publick claims of Peter Jones, Lieutenant of Rangers in this county.

September 13, 1715.—John Mason acknowledged deed, dated September 9, 1715, to Hannah Gee, &c.

Suit by Charles Anderson, surviving executor of the will of Sarah Boisseau, deceased, who was executrix of James Boisseau, deceased, *vs.* Samuel Sentall.

Suit by John and Robert Bolling executors of Robert Bolling, deceased.

Order that Major John Bolling be guardian to Thomas Bolling, an infant, to defend a suit for partition brought by Stith Bolling against Robert Bolling and the said Thomas Bolling.

November 8, 1715.—Major Robert Bolling, &c., justices present.

Will of Susan Jackson proved by Thomas Calling, executor.

Will of Thomas Blackman proved by Ann his relict & executrix.

William Temple, Thomas Harrison, Richard Harrison, Nicholas Overby, George Tillman, Nathaniel Tatum, William Mayes &c., jurymen.

December 13, 1715.—Will of Richard Nowlie proved by Elizabeth his relict & executrix.

Paid rewards for wolves heads: Henry Embry, Peter Wynne, Buller Herbert &c.

December 13, 1715.—County levy paid Captain Goodrich for his attendance on the last session of Assembly 40 days, ferrages included, 5260 (lbs. tobacco) to Mr. Robert Hall the same.

January 10, 1715.—Will of Mary Tatum proved by Nathaniel Tatum executor.

Nathaniel Tatum executor of Samuel Tatum returned a further inventory.

William Epes acknowledged a deed to James Pace, and Sarah his wife consents.

March 30, 1715.—Suit *vs.* Peter Wynne administrator of his father Joshua Wynne, deceased.

May 12, 1716.—John Peterson and William Batte made oath that Joseph Holycraft, late of this county, died intestate.

Richard Hamelin appointed sheriff, bond dated June 12, 1716.

July 20, 1716.—Will of William Gary proved by Sarah his relict as executrix.

Will of John Bishop proved by Sarah his relict & executrix.

John Hardyman administrator of John Hardyman, deceased, presents a further inventory.

July 10, 1716.—Frances Wynne, executrix of will of John Herbert, deceased, *plt.* &c.

August 14, 1716.—Will of James Cureton proved by Joseph Renn executor.

October 9, 1716.—Will of Bryan Ferrell proved by Elizabeth his relict and executrix.

November 13, 1716.—Will of John Tucker proved by Ann Jackson, executrix.

November 13, 1716.—Ralph Bradford acknowledged a deed, dated July 14, 1716, to Edward Goodrich &c.

April 9, 1717.—George Bleighton, one of the orphans of George Bleighton, deceased, chose Nathaniel Harrison Esq., his guardian.

November 14, 1717.—Lewis Green Jr. &c., justices, present.

May 14, 1717.—Will of William Santam proved by James Bell executor.

Will of Thomas Parram proved by Elizabeth his relict and executor.

November 12, 1717.—Will of William Wheatley proved by James Baker executor.

William Temple acknowledged deed, dated November 11, 12, 1717, to Samuel Temple.

December 10, 1717.—Payments for wolves heads to Richard Herbert, Hugh Lee, Samuel Lee, Francis Epes, Captain Peter Jones, William Gilliam &c.

January 10, 1717.—Sarah Wall executrix of John Wall presented an inventory.

Will of David Parker proved by John Holloway executor.

Michael and Peter Talbot made oath that their father Michael Talbot died intestate. They were appointed administrators with William Colgill and William Talbot securities.

March 11, 1717.—Will of Thomas Loyd proved by Jane his relict and executrix.

Will of Hugh Mackmehan proved by Jane Loyd and Thomas Loyd executors.

April 8, 1718.—Elenor Walpole, relict of Richard Walpole, made oath that he died intestate.

May 13, 1718.—Robert Wynn acknowledged deed to William Cotten and Martha his wife consented.

Timothy Bridges proved that Richard Cotten died intestate.

June 10, 1718.—James Thweatt appointed sheriff, bond dated June 10, 1718.

Will of Matthew Anderson Jr. proved by James Anderson, executor.

Will of John Epes proved by Thomas Epes, executor, with Francis Epes and William Epes Jr. witnesses.

August 12, 1718.—Will of Robert Hobbs proved by Sarah his relict and executrix.

September 9, 1718.—Will of Thomas Bilbro proved by James Neblett &c, executors.

November 11, 1718.—Samuel Temple, George Woodlife, William Harrison, Thomas Epes &c., grand jurymen.

Will of John Tidmarsh proved by Elizabeth his relict and executrix.

October 27, 1718.—Will of Thomas Smith proved by Judith Smith, his relict and executrix.

October 10, 1718.—County levy. Edward Goodrich 72 days attendance as Burgess this year. Robert Hall 69 days ditto.

December 10, 1718.—Will of John Lauthrop proved by Margaret his relict and executrix.

Will of Charles Anderson, late of Charles City, proved by Frances his relict.

April 14, 1719.—Peter Jones Jr. acknowledged deed to Joshua Irby and his wife Mary consents.

January 9, 1719.—Samson Meredith, administrator of William Talbot, returned an inventory.

Will of John Butler proved by Mary his relict & executrix.

Will of Henry Chamnis proved by Robert Bolling and Mary Chamnis executors.

August 11, 1719.—Samuel Eaton acknowledged deeds to John Scoggan and John Green.

Will of Francis Mallory proved by Elizabeth Mallory John Hamlin and Edward Goodrich executors.

October 13, 1719.—Will of Matthew Marks proved by Robert Worden and John Avery executors.

November 10, 1719.—Will of Nat. Tatum proved by Edward Tatum executor.

March 8, 1719.—Will of Elizabeth Ivie proved by Adam Ivie executor.

April 12, 1720.—Will of Richard Bland proved by William and Richard Randolph.

May 10, 1720.—Will of Thomas Harrison proved by Robert Hall.

Will of John Stevens proved by Sampson Meredith.

Will of Henry Thompson proved by Sarah his relict and executrix.

Will of William Jackson proved by Martha his relict & executrix.

Will of John Midlet Jr. proved by Edward Johnson.

June 14, 1720.—Will of Rebecca Limbry proved by Elizabeth Limbry executrix.

Will of William Savage proved by John Savage executor.

August 9, 1720.—Will of Henry Cabaniss proved by Francis Epes Jr.

December 10, 1720.—Will of John Rivers proved by Mary Rivers executrix.

Will of Nicholas Wyatt proved by Edward Wyatt executor.

January 4, 1720.—Will of Edward Goodrich proved by Margaret Goodrich executrix.

January 11, 1720.—Will of William Hatts proved by Nathaniel Harrison and Sarah Hatts, executors.

March 14, 1720.—Buller Herbert, Drury Stith Jr., John Scott Jr., Drury Bolling, Francis Epes Jr., &c., justices, present.

Will of Sampson Meredith proved by Elizabeth Meredith, executrix.

RAILEY, BULLOCK, ANDERSON.—Elizabeth Randolph married John Railey, of Chesterfield county, Virginia, and their daughter Elizabeth, born April 26, 1757, married John Bullock, Jr., born April 16, 1752, their daughter Jane Railey Bullock, married David Anderson, and their son was Thomas L. Anderson. The Andersons are the only descendants of John Bullock, Jr., and Elizabeth Railey his wife. They had three daughters, Jane Railey, who married David Anderson, Elizabeth Randolph married Dr. Jo. Crockett, and Maria Patterson who married her cousin, George Railey. None of them have descendants living but Jane Railey Bullock, who married David Anderson. They had three sons, Thomas L., Albert Gallatine and David Thompson, who died unmarried.

In the old Bible I find the births of Agnes Bullock, born April 13, 1750, and John Bullock, Jr., born April 16, 1752. John Bullock, Jr., and Elizabeth Railey were married September 9, 1786.

This is all we know of John Bullock, Jr. I feel quite anxious to know more of the Bullock family.

In an autobiography of Thomas L. Anderson he says, "my grandmother was a first cousin of Thomas Jefferson, and my grandfather, John Bullock, Jr., a captain in the Revolutionary war."

A., Missouri.

NOTES FROM LE NEVE'S "BOOK OF KNIGHTS" (HARLEIAN SOCIETY).

(P. 9, &c). Calthorpe family. Reference (p. 10) to "Christopher, went into Virginia, married and hath issue."

[Christopher Calthorpe, son of Christopher Calthorpe, Esq., of Blakney, Norfolk, came to Virginia, 1623. See *William and Mary Quarterly*, II, 106, &c., 160, &c.]

(P. 45). Thompson pedigree, Morris, George, &c.

[See *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, I, 188, 193.]

(P. 51). Cæsar pedigree, Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Woodhouse, of Waxham, Norfolk, relict of Robert Hungate, of Braddenham, Norfolk.

[Anne Woodhouse was sister of Captain Henry Woodhouse, Governor of Bermuda, and aunt of Henry Woodhouse, of Virginia. See *William and Mary Quarterly*, I, 227-232; II, 262-264; *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XIII, 202-203; XVII, 397-398.]

(P. 170). George Juxon, Chichester, Sussex=Anne, dau. ———
| Jones, Sussex.

Richard Juxon of Canterbury, Eng.=Elizabeth dau. Sir Charles
| Chiborne of Messinghall, Essex.

Dorothy, dau. of=Sir George Juxon of Canterbury,=Anne, dau. of Sir
Robert Purdy knighted at Whitehall, January, Dudley Digges
of Suffolk. 1663. of Chilham.

[Members of the Juxon and Digges families emigrated to Virginia.]

(P. 186). ——— Clayton pedigree; Sir John, Jasper, &c.

[John Clayton (1665-1737) of Gloucester county, Va., Attorney-General of the Colony, was son of Sir John Clayton of London, and brother of Lieutenant-General Jasper Clayton, who was killed at Dettingen.]

(P. 186). — Brodnax of Godmersham, Kent, Colonel of a regiment of the militia, quer? is not son or grandson of this Knight, and did he not marry Ann, daughter and heiress of Christopher May?

Thomas Brodnax of Godmersham, Kent=Jane dau. of William James
| of Eyghtham, Kent.

William Brodnax of Godmersham, Esq., knighted=Mary, dau. Thomas
at Whitehall, 11 October, 1694. See Sir Edward Digges of Chilham.
Byshe's Visitation of Kent, folio 24b, for pedigree
higher.

[Three members of the family of Brodnax of Godmersham, emigrated to Virginia. See *William and Mary Quarterly*, XIV, 53-56.]

(P. 288). Sheldon, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, died November 9, 1677; had a brother Ralf Sheldon of Stanton, Staffordshire, or Wandley Common, Derbyshire, who married Mary, daughter of John Perkes of Wandley and had (that is Ralf and Mary): I. Roger of Christ Church, Oxford, 1681, died unmarried; II. Sir Joseph, woollen draper in St. Paul's Churchyard, sheriff of London, 1666, Lord Mayor, 1676, knighted at Whitehall, October 23, 1666, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Clopton of Covent Garden, and had one daughter and heiress; III. Daniel, of Ham, Surrey, Eng., married Judith, daughter and co-heiress of George Rose, Esq., of Estergate, Sussex,

and widow of Sir Maurice Digges of Chilham (and had issue, Gilbert, 4 years old in 1681, Judith and Mary); IV. Ellen, married Francis Mohun of Fleet, Dorset, England; V. Katherine, married John Dolbin, Bishop of Rochester.

[Daniel Sheldon, above, owned land in Virginia which descended to his son Gilbert; Daniel Sheldon appears to have lived in York county, Va. See *William and Mary Quarterly*, II, 7-8.]

(P. 221). Sir Francis Chaplin, Knight, citizen and Lord Mayor of London, son of Robert Chaplin of Bury, Suffolk, married Anne, daughter of — Hutt, of Essex, and had issue.

[Daniel Hutt of Westmoreland county, Va., formerly a merchant of London, had business dealings with Sir Francis Chaplin. See *William and Mary Quarterly*, January, 1907, pages (erroneously numbered) 43-49.]

(Pp. 223-224). Frances, third daughter of Sir Henry St. George, Garter King at Arms, and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Dayrell of Lillingston Dayrell, Bucks, married George Tucker of Craford, Kent.

[Hence the name, St. George, so constantly borne in the Tucker family.]

(P. 234). Chichley pedigree: Sir Henry Chichley, Governor of Virginia, son of Sir Thomas Chichley of Wimpole, Cambridge, and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Kemp of Olantigh, Kent.

[Therefore Governor Chichley was first cousin to Governor Sir Edward Digges.]

(P. 291). Nicholas Herne of Tybenham in Norfolk=

Richard Herne of London, Alderman, lived=Alace, dau. of John Pasch, at the blew Anchor in Cheapside. D. D., of Cambridge.

1st wife. 2d wife.
Elizabeth dau. Nicholas=Nicholas Herne, of same=Sarah, dau. Rich-
Hooker of London, place, son and heir. ard Ironside of
goldsmith. London.

Susan. Mary. Kat. 3. John. 1. Richard. 2. Nicholas of London.
died without issue.

4. Sir Nat Herne= —, dau. Sir 5. James. 6. Sir Joseph= —, dau. Sir
of London, John Freder- of L'nd'n, John Freder-
merchant. ick, Alderman, merchant. ick.
Issue. Issue.

[Sir Nathaniel Herne, a very wealthy London merchant, in his will, dated April 12, 1677, made a bequest to Mrs. Whitlock of Virginia, daughter of his brother John Herne. See will *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XV, 183-184. Mrs. Whitlock was probably an ancestress of the family of the name long resident in Eastern Virginia.]

(P. 325). Sir Jonothan Jennings of Rapon, knighted at Whitehall, November 18, 1677. There was a grant of arms May 26, 1641, from Sir John Borough, Garter, to — Jennings of Silsden, Yorkshire. Sir Jonathan Jennings was son of Jonathan Jennings of Ripon, who died August 24, 1647, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Parker of Newby.

[See this Magazine, XII, 307-310. Governor Edmund Jennings was of this family.]

(P. 371). Sir Thomas Warner, Attorney-General of Barbadoes, married — Fowke of Staffordshire. She remarried William Bean, Doctor of Laws, son and heir of the Bishop of Landaff and died 1705.

(P. 394). Edward Rich of Horndon on the Hill, Essex. =

Edward Rich of Southwark = — Percy, of Wilts.

Peter Rich of Lambeth, Surrey, knighted at Whitehall, = Anne, dau. of February 14, 1684. See Byshe's *Visitation of London*, folio 133b. Alderman of London, Captain of Surrey trainbands, J. P., 1674, Chamberlain of London, aet. 43, 1674, buried at Lambeth. Richard Evans, of London, Esq.

Elias Rich, Esq., 11 years old, 1674. Edward Rich, gent, 3 years old, 1674.

[Elias Rich, Esq., of St. Paul, Covent Garden, London, in his will dated January 29, 1719 (*Waters' Gleanings*, 239), bequeaths property to his niece Anne, daughter of Edward Rich, and wife of Francis Willis, of Gloucester county, Va. Her tomb at Ware Church, Lancaster (she was born in 1696, and died June 19, 1727), bears the arms of Willis and Rich impaled.]

(P. 436). Christopher Danby of Farnley, Yorkshire, married Ann, daughter of John Culpeper, brother to the first Lord Culpeper, and had Sir Abstroupus Danby of Masham, Yorkshire, knighted at Kensington August 30, 1691; Burgess for Alborow, Yorkshire, 1699, married Judith, daughter of Abraham Moon of London, merchant, died June 15, 1702, and buried in Masham Church.

[In notes in this Magazine, I, 83, and in the present number, under "Randolph Manuscript" are references to Frances Culpeper, wife of Sir William Berkeley and her brother Capt. Alexander Culpeper of Vir-

ginia. Lady Berkeley was at the time of her marriage to the Governor, widow of Samuel Stephens of Virginia, and the "Diary of Mrs. Thornton" (Surtees Society) states that the Danby-Culpeper marriage took place in Virginia. There can be no reasonable doubt that Ann Culpeper was a sister of Alexander and Frances. On November 20, 1703, administration was granted to the Probate Court of Canterbury, on the estate of Thomas Goodrich, late of Virginia, infant, to Sir Abstroupus Danby, Knight, uncle on the mother's side and next of kin. In a deed from Benjamin Goodrich of James City county, Va., dated December 1, 1703, and recorded in Essex county, it is stated that Col. Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock county, Va., left a tract of land to his son Joseph Goodrich, who in turn devised it to his son Danby Goodrich, who died in his minority, when the land reverted to Benjamin Goodrich, party to the deed, another son of Joseph. It is evident that Joseph Goodrich married a daughter of Christopher Danby, (above). Abstroupus Danby must have been only next of kin, in England to his nephew Thomas Goodrich. An Abraham Moon settled in Lancaster county, Va., and died in 1655.]

BLACKWELL, BRENT.—Joseph Blackwell married Downman Hudnell, Joseph¹¹, Fauquier county, married *Lucy Steptoe*, William of Fauquier county, married *Elizabeth*, sister of *George Crump*. Col. Joseph B——, born 1755, married 1st. 1787 Ann, daughter of Col. John Gibson, 2nd. *Mary Waddy Brent*, daughter or grand-daughter of Capt. William Brent, and wife *Hannah Neale*, Fauquier county, descended probably from *John Neale*, of Accomac.

As Col. Blackwell was 58 years old when he married Mary Waddy Brent (1803), she must have been the grand-daughter of *Capt. William Brent* (or *Hugh?*), born probably about the same time as Col. Blackwell (1755), and *Hannah Neale*. Their children were *Thomas* and *George* who both married Peytons; *John* who married Lucy Page Baylor, *William*, *Nancy*, *Betsy*, *Hannah* who married Mr. Hampton ——. It seems most likely that Mary Waddy Brent was a daughter of one of these three sons.

Col. Joseph Blackwell and wife Mary Waddy Brent had *Alexander Christopher*, *Sallie Innes* and *Mary Waddy Brent*. Alexander Christopher born 1813 married Eliza Ann, daughter of *Perry* and *Loraine* (*Stucky*) *Earrickson* and had Mary Laura Blackwell married *William M. Eads*, and had among other children, Eliza Ann Eads, wife of John M. Harrison, St. Louis.

Charles R. Brent married *Hannah Innes* built a handsome mansion on the Potomac, above Acquia creek, which was burned by Lord Dunmore, 1776. They had children, *Charles*, *Hugh*, *William*, *George*, *Mrs. Mary Lewis*, *Mrs. Wrenn* and *Mrs. Nancy Atwell*. One of their sons, *Hugh* or (*William?*) married *Hannah Neale* of Fauquier county, Va.,

(descended from John Neale, of Accomac) and had three sons, *Thomas, George and John*, from one of whom it seems probable that Mary Waddy Brent was born? instead of from *Capt. William Brent* and *Hannah Neale*.

From which wife, Green, Sewell or Fitzhugh did Charles R. Brent come?
H., St. Louis, Mo.

ANSELM BUGG, MECKLENBERG COUNTY, VA.—On April 3, 1765, one Anselm Bugg took the oath of Lieutenant of Colonial militia.

On May 10, 1771, Anselm Bugg took the oath of Captain of same.

July 8, 1771, Anselm Bugg was appointed Justice of the Peace.

June 8, 1772, Joice Bugg, widow of Anselm Bugg, qualified administratrix.

In deed book 9, page 23, I find deed from Anselm Bugg to John Allen made 1794, and in same book, page 56, I find that his wife by name, *Lucy*, in 1796, who was then in Person county, N. C., relinquished her dower in land conveyed in above *deed* under a commission from this county court. This is all to be found.

You see there were two Anselm Bugg's. One Anselm was Captain of Colonial militia before the Revolution, and lived to about 1815. He had four daughters, one married and lived in Halifax county, wife of Hosea Fuller, my grandfather, another married Major James Wesley Jones, of Person county, N. C. Lucy Bugg (wife of Anselm Bugg), came out to Tennessee. This Anselm's wife's name was *Lucy*, not *Joice*. The Anselm Bugg that died in 1772 and left his wife *Joice* administratrix may also have been Justice of the Peace.

G., Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN ALLEN.—Both Collier's History and Green's "Spanish Conspiracy" say that he reached the grade of Major and was for a while commissary of subsistence. His widow drew a monthly pension of fifty dollars. A recent communication from the Commissioner of Pensions says he volunteered in a troop of cavalry in James City county, and that he also served two years as commissary at Albemarle Barracks.

We know that he was born in James City county in 1749, and married Jane Tandy, daughter of William Tandy, in Albemarle county, in 1781. They removed to Kentucky in 1786. The names of his children were in order of birth: Thomas Ottoway, born 1782; William Savage, born 1784; Granville (my grandfather), born 1786; Sterling, born 1788; Tandy, born 1790; Francis Jones, Caroline Amelia, Julia Ann, Jane Quarles, Gabriel Tandy and two others.
A.